

Deserts Seen as Man's Work, Not Nature's

Report Disputes Forecast of World Dry Era

NAIROBI, Sept. 4 (NYT)—The popular view that world climate is shifting to an unusually long dry era—a fear that seemed increasingly supported in Africa's Sahel region as each of the recent six years of drought widened the zone of dusty wasteland—has now largely been disavowed by most climate experts.

Since the recently dry "rainy seasons" in the Sahel, a band of arid steppe along the southern border of the Sahara, became wet again in 1974, each succeeding year of adequate to abundant rain has fostered the perspective that occasional periods of drought are a standard feature on the fringes of major deserts.

Replacing the discarded view is a dominant theme here at the United Nations Conference on Desertification. The emphasis now is that man's activities, not nature's, are the main cause of desert creation and enlargement. The conference ends on Friday.

There is even evidence that once people have created a desert, through overgrazing or overcutting of vegetation, the changed nature of the earth's surface in that place may actually cause less rain to fall there in the future. In a sense, the desertified area robs itself of a chance to revegetate.

Canadian's View

A major proponent of the view that the Sahel drought and a coincidental one in India do not portend a major shift in global climate is Kenneth Hare, a climatologist from the University of Toronto. Mr. Hare prepared the conference's major background paper on the relation between climate and desertification, after consultation with other specialists around the world.

"It has been made obvious by recent events that governments, economists, chieftains, herdsmen and cultivators alike have dangerously short memories for adverse weather," Mr. Hare wrote in his report.

Examination of old weather records and interviews with some of the older residents of the Sahel have revealed that twice before in this century there were droughts of comparable magnitude to the one that ended in 1973. One reached its worst in 1913 and the other in the early 1940s.

The recurrence of the droughts has led to the suggestion that there may be a 30-year cycle that would bring another disastrous

Callaghan Blasts U.S., W. Germany

GLASGOW, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan has accused the United States and West Germany of not fulfilling their promises to expand their economies.

He told a press conference here last week that British trade unions wanted to put pressure on these countries to live up to commitments made at the London economic summit conference in May. He said he would have talks Thursday in West Germany with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The conference committee committed member governments to economic growth targets which "should provide a basis for sustained noninflationary growth."

drought shortly after the year 2000. Mr. Hare believes that the three droughts do not provide enough data for this to be a statistically reliable conclusion.

Longer Cycles

While rain records from some areas suggest a two year to three-year rhythm of varying abundance, and there is a hint of 10 year, 20 year or 30-year recurrences of drought in others, there are also nonperiodic droughts of major proportions, Mr. Hare said.

"Within the lifetime of an individual, there may be several droughts up to four years in length and once or twice they may last longer," he said.

Even longer periods without much rain are known. Arid phases lasting one or two centuries are known. The deserts of Africa, northwest India and Pakistan are about 4,000 years old. The Australian desert is even older.

The major deserts exist where global patterns of air circulation create a downflow of air through much of the world's subtropical regions, largely between 15 and 30 degrees of latitude, north and south. Air that is subsiding from higher altitudes warms up, increasing its capacity to hold moisture. In equatorial regions where humid air rises, it cools and condenses into rain.

Human Element

While persistent climatic patterns are clearly responsible for maintaining the world's major hot deserts, there is no evidence that any movement in these climatic regions is responsible for

the phenomenon of new deserts appearing or growing. The cause, according to Mr. Hare and many of the scientists at the conference, is the way in which human beings modify their activities to suit the relatively minor fluctuations in local weather patterns.

Anders Rapp, a Swedish ecologist, has summarized the phenomenon by saying that during a run of good years, people who live in marginal lands expand the size of their herds, cut more wood and plow more soil. When the next dry year comes, there is not enough food to support the enlarged populations, vegetation is stripped and the fine particles of the soil blow away, leaving sand. When rains return, the soil has lost its capacity to retain water. Runoff causes erosion and not enough rain soaks into the soil to support new vegetation.

People, Mr. Rapp said, are forced to the periphery of the damaged area where, in the next drought, they enlarge the circle of desertified land. Mr. Hare said there is evidence that once an area of land is bare and sandy, its increased ability to reflect sunlight increases the buildup of warm air overhead. This modified "microclimate" may actually reduce the likelihood of rain in that place.

Mr. Hare believes that, in the long run, the major contribution of climatologists to alleviating desertification will be improved forecasting of droughts in time to reduce the demand that will be put on the dried land. Such a capability, however, is many years away, he said.

China no longer needs Albania," an East European diplomat said. "Faking no longer works. Faking support for Spain is no longer useful for the first time in its history, and a fanatic like Hoxha is no use for that."

The fact that Hoxha is gently dropping Hoxha can mean only that the hermit Middle Kingdom has decided to jump into European politics with both feet, and I think European politics will become a lot livelier as a result."

(President Tito, after completing talks in Peking, traveled to the resort city of Hangchow on Saturday, AP reported.)

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Basque Demonstrations

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Demonstration in Ceuta

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Police Keeping Watch in Paris With Aid of Closed-Circuit TV

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A Chinese official bids farewell to President Tito as the Yugoslav leader leaves Peking for a trip to Hangchow.

News Analysis

Diplomats See China Moving Toward Active Role in Europe

By Malcolm W. Browne

BEograd, Sept. 4 (NYT)—Diplomats here believe that China has embarked on a policy of active involvement in European affairs and that the recent reception of Yugoslav President Tito is a preliminary step.

In private conversations, Chinese diplomats here and in other East European capitals have expressed growing interest in the so-called Eurocommunist parties of Europe, which have declared themselves independent of Moscow. The Yugoslav Communist party is prominent among them.

The Chinese recently have been extending diplomatic feelers toward such parties and other political groups in Europe, in sharp contrast to Peking's erstwhile vehemence toward all forms of "revisionism."

A Beheading

The new Peking leadership under Chairman Hua Guofeng is clearly less interested in ideology in Europe than in practical politics, and Chinese diplomats see Yugoslavia as a new European beachhead on the western flank of the Soviet adversary.

Yugoslav government sources say that one result of President Tito's China visit, the first 80-year-old leader has made to that country, may be the re-establishment of formal ties between the Yugoslav and Chinese Communist parties. (Among Communist nations, party ties are much more important than the usual diplomatic relations.)

Such a development would represent an enormous change in Peking's international posture. Traditionally, the government of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung regarded Western nations as one of the worst enemies Communism had ever seen, and the Chinese-Soviet split had little immediate effect on this view.

In June, 1968, Peking's official *People's Daily* wrote of President Tito's quarrel with the rest of the Communist camp, and described him as "a dwarf kneeling in the mud and trying with all its might to spit at a giant standing on a lofty mountain."

No Change in Aim

While attitudes in China have plainly changed, Albania makes it clear each day that its own radical views have not.

The Albanian Embassy here telephoned Western newsmen at their homes last week to announce that it wished to distribute a particularly important policy paper, which would be published simultaneously in Albania's Communist party newspaper, *Zeri i Popullit*.

The policy paper turned out to be a reprint of a speech delivered in 1968 by Albanian party leader Enver Hoxha, entitled "Khrushchev Kneeling Before Tito."

Among other things, Mr. Hoxha's 14-year-old speech said: "It is clear that the special role of Tito's Yugoslavia in the Balkans, indeed in the world, is directed against the vital interests of the socialist camp and the international Communist movement, and that its aim is to undermine and split them."

Criticism of Hua

The speech denounced the late Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev for renewing Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, and ostentatious publication of the speech is intended as a similar, albeit oblique, criticism of China's Chairman Hua for his reception of President Tito.

Mr. Sharon admitted that while his plan has been presented to Prime Minister Menachem Begin and to members of his Cabinet it has not been discussed by them. While there have been no official reactions to publication of the Sharon plan there are signs that some ministers are displeased.

Israel Denies Kidnappings

TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Israeli military command denied reports from Beirut that Israeli troops crossed the Lebanese border and kidnapped villagers.

"Nothing like that happened," an army spokesman said, "and nothing that might have looked like that happened."

In Beirut, both Palestinian guerrillas and rightist Christian forces charged that the Israelis had abducted 81 villagers from southern Lebanon. On Friday Arab sources said only 16 villagers had been kidnapped.

Arabs Plan Appeal to UN

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question of a Geneva peace conference.

The Arab League council, whose normal working sessions are closed to the press, called a special open meeting tonight to welcome the new member, Djibouti, which became independent in June. Djibouti's Foreign Minister Abdallah Mohammed Kamel headed the nine-man delegation from the desert state, which has a population of about 300,000.

There was some opposition to admitting that Djibouti and the Comoros, basically because their main language is not Arabic. Objections were waived in the case of Djibouti, apparently because of its strategic location at the mouth of the Red Sea.

The Arab countries are increasingly concerned about the tense situation along the Red Sea, in particular the fighting between Ethiopia and the Somali and Eritrean liberation movements.

A special meeting was called tonight on security problems on the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa. It will group foreign ministers of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Yemen and Southern Yemen.

Somalia has asked the Arab League for recognition of the Somali Liberation Front in the Ogaden Desert as well as support for the area's rights to self-determination.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has asked the Arab states for their collective support and recognition.

Reaction Cool to Sharon Plan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Reaction in Israel to Ariel Sharon's plan to settle up to 2 million Jews in the occupied territories between now and the end of the century suggests it is unlikely to be adopted by the Israeli government.

Informed sources were quick to challenge the feasibility of the plan, which the Israeli agriculture minister has been publicly outlining in recent days. It was emphasized that the plan has not been examined by any group of experts or even by the joint settlement committee of the Israeli government and the Zionist movement, of which Mr. Sharon is the chairman.

Mr. Sharon admitted that while his plan has been presented to Prime Minister Menachem Begin and to members of his Cabinet it has not been discussed by them. While there have been no official reactions to publication of the Sharon plan there are signs that some ministers are displeased.

Soviet Arms Accord

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Ethiopia concluded a military aid agreement with the Soviet bloc last July involving the supply of warplanes, tanks and missiles as well as 3,000 Soviet and Cuban experts, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency said yesterday.

In a report dated Addis Ababa, the state-owned agency quoted authoritative sources as saying the arrangement designated Czechoslovakia to organize the Ethiopian armed forces and East Germany to oversee the country's internal security apparatus.

Owen to Begin Talks With Spain Today

MADRID, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen arrives here tomorrow for two days of talks on Spain's application to join the European Economic Community and the future of Gibraltar.

He is expected to express warm support for the Spanish application in his talks with Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Premier Adolfo Suarez and King Juan Carlos.

Spanish Leader Says No Crisis Exists

Suarez Busy in Talks With Ministers, King

MADRID, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Discounting reports of crisis within his party and minority government, Premier Adolfo Suarez resumed his duties in Madrid with a busy schedule of weekend meetings.

Officially the government was "totally united." But the influential newspaper *El Pais* reported today that it had private confirmation from four Cabinet ministers of "serious dissensions" within Mr. Suarez's Democratic Center Union (UCD) and the government.

On Friday night Mr. Suarez cut short a European trip and returned to Madrid. He told reporters at the airport: "Take it easy, gentlemen, everything is going fine."

A UCD party member—the Chamber of Deputies president, Fernando Alvarez de Miranda—initiated the crisis reports when he said publicly that Spain needs a broad coalition government that would presumably include both neo-Francoists and Communists.

But Mr. Suarez said later: "I do not think that this kind of government is necessary. I did not want one, and if I had wanted one, I would have formed one."

A Little Optimism

"There is no crisis that I know of. Tell the country what is really going on. There are problems and preoccupations but clearly we must have a little optimism."

Mr. Suarez conferred with five of his ministers at his offices yesterday. In the evening he went to King Juan Carlos's palace to report on his European trip and seek support for Spain's membership in the Common Market.

Today, Mr. Suarez met with his three personal delegates in the UCD, a party that he united just recently from liberal, Christian Democratic, Social Democratic and independent groups.

Mr. Suarez said that a lack of a common ideological line troubled several ministers and tempted them to leave the government.

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Paul Goma

Rights Drive Appears De In Romanic

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Communist government to meet the Constitution and more completely with respect to freedom of expression, other things. At first the government vacillated between a position and conciliation.

Mr. Goma, and some were briefly placed under arrest, and most of the for in Bucharest were under surveillance. Later, however, authorities began issuing a position to many dissidents, others who wanted to leave.

It developed that most dissidents, but not Mr. Goma, wanted to leave. Of the who criticized the sub-regime by signing Mr. C. petition, many openly said that they had done so in of being "provoked" with him. Those who received jokingly referred to the Goma passport.

Among the beneficiaries via policy have been some 400,000 ethnic Germans Hungarians from the Hungarian province of Transylvania.

2 Azores Blast Seen Linked to Separatist Drive

FONTE DELGADA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Two small explosions exploded yesterday in the Azores, causing minor damage to property and no injuries.

One explosion took place in the town of Ponta da Formosa, a former local seat of the rightist Portuguese regime overthrown in 1976. A second bomb damaged a parked car in front of the local military command.

Separatist Arrested

FONTE DELGADA, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—A separatist leader was arrested last night after an armed robbery at a hotel, police said today.

Carlos Melo Bento threatened a night watchman with a revolver to gain access to the hotel's offices.

All the things you wanted to know about the Middle East but didn't know where to ask



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Carter's First Major Milestone

Washington Readies for 'Week of Panama'

By John M. Goshko
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—The White House refers to it grandiosely as "this week of Panama." But one harassed State Department official says it really should be called "the week of pandemonium."

They're talking about the scene this week when the hemisphere's top leaders gather here for Wednesday's signing of the historic and controversial treaties that eventually will transfer U.S. control over the Panama Canal to Panama.

When President Carter and Panama's ruling strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, put their signatures on the treaties, the presidents or prime ministers of at least 19 countries, covering a geographic range from Canada to Argentina, will be standing at their elbows.

It will be the biggest gathering of statesmen in Washington since the funeral of President John Kennedy in 1963. And, depending on where one stands in the hierarchy of government, it will mean either five days of high-level diplomacy mixed with glittering social ceremony or five days of frenzied, bone-wearying work.

First Major Milestone
For Mr. Carter and the top members of his foreign policy team, the treaty signing and the ceremonies will mark the first major milestone of the fledgling administration.

In addition to turning over a new page in the history books, this week's events will give Mr. Carter the chance for private talks with almost all of the hemisphere's leaders.

The presence of the government leaders—plus lesser-ranking representatives from at least five other countries—will also give Mr. Carter the opportunity to demonstrate to the Senate the unanimous support that the nations of Latin America give to approval of the treaties.

That is a matter of no small importance to the Carter administration, which faces a battle in getting Senate approval of the treaties. To make sure the senators are aware of how the rest of the hemisphere feels, the administration has invited all 100 senators to be present at the signing. It's a plan designed for maximum symbolic effect. A small army of State Department and White House officials has been working on the planning for several days.

Position Papers
This force, known as the Panama Working Group, has been concerned with everything from preparing the position papers for Mr. Carter's talks with his visitors to ensuring that they have sufficient cars to get them around town. It has had to deal with problems as potentially serious as the possibility of demonstrations and as socially vexing as who's coming to dinner at the White House after the signing ceremony.

A discordant note was sounded by news that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, a leader who has been courted with particular care by Mr. Carter, will not attend the ceremony. That led to speculation that Mr. Lopez Portillo was dissatisfied with the treaties, angered by U.S. proposals to clamp down on illegal immigrants from Mexico and unwilling to appear in the company of Chile's military ruler, Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

After these points were made in a news report from Mexico City Friday, White House and State Department sources immediately sought to make it clear that Mr. Carter and Mr. Lopez Portillo had talked by telephone and that the Mexican President had been "warm and positive" in his attitude toward the canal treaties and the United States.

Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel, who will represent Mr. Lopez Portillo at the ceremonies, issued a statement disav-

ing any friction. He said Mr. Lopez Portillo was not coming only because of important, previously scheduled budget and planning meetings to deal with Mexico's severe internal economic crisis.

There also have been one or two other slightly sour notes. Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel sent his regrets because the signing ceremony is scheduled for the same date as Brazil's national day. That resulted from an unforeseen coincidence. U.S. sources say, but some press organs in Brazil reportedly have come to the conclusion that a deliberate slight was intended.

Nor have the only ripples been caused by those who aren't coming. There are a large number of exiles from Latin America's turbulent politics in the United States and they, together with their U.S. supporters, are likely to attempt demonstrations against the presence of such authoritarian leaders as Paraguay's Alfredo Stroessner and Panama's Gen. Torrijos.

The biggest concern about possible demonstrations centers though, on Chile's Gen. Pinochet. Some Carter supporters have expressed concern that entertaining Gen. Pinochet and other dictators might seem to be giving them a U.S. stamp of approval. However, administration sources insist that they were invited be-

cause their countries are part of the hemisphere and could not properly be excluded.

In addition, the sources added: when the ceremonies are over and the visitors hold their private talks with Mr. Carter, the President intends to raise "some very hard points" about the human rights situation in Chile and any other country where such a problem exists.

Supreme Court Suit
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—A lawyer for attorneys general in four states yesterday filed suit in the U.S. Supreme Court against the Panama Canal treaties.

The lawyer, George Leonard, filed a petition asking that President Carter and Secretary of State Vance be ordered to show why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The four attorneys general contend it is illegal to dispose of U.S. property by treaty, and that any such action should require an act of Congress.

The suit was filed on behalf of Iowa, Indiana, Idaho and Louisiana.

Demonstrations Planned
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Opponents of the canal treaties will demonstrate with black umbrellas Wednesday during the signing ceremonies.

The umbrellas will symbolize the appeasement of Hitler by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Munich in 1938. A group called the Conservative Caucus is organizing the demonstration. It will take place outside the Pan American Union building.

Canal Zone Protest
BALBOA, Canal Zone, Sept. 4 (AP).—U.S. civil leaders in the Panama Canal Zone called on the 3,500 U.S. residents to join a candlelight march of mourning "for the passing of democracy from the Canal Zone, forever."

Pat Fulton, head of the Pacific Side Civic Councils, said the march will be held Wednesday. "Holding a march of mourning is the best thing for America," she said. "As Americans coming from an American tradition, I don't think we can sit and watch the signing and say, 'Isn't that lovely. It's a new relationship with Latin America.'"

"It'll give our people a chance to express how they feel," she said.

Crocodile Grabs, Kills U.S. Boy

MIAMI, Sept. 4 (AP).—David Wasson, 6, was killed by a crocodile yesterday after he fell into the reptile's pit at a Miami tourist attraction. Officials said the boy's father, an uncle and another man tried to rescue him but were unable to pry open the jaws of the 12-foot, 1,800-pound crocodile that had grabbed him by the chest.

The crocodile dragged the boy into a pool and held him under water for about five minutes despite a rescue squad's attempt to divert the reptile's attention by beating it with sticks.

Another crocodile in the pit but did not attack, officials said. When the first crocodile released its grip, the boy floated to the surface. The crocodile was later shot and killed by owners of the tourist attraction.

U.S. Voyager-1 Ready For Launch Today

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP).—After giving Voyager-2 a 16-day head start, and learning from its problems, the Voyager-1 spacecraft is set for launch tomorrow and a 400-million-mile race to the outer solar system.

Scientists say the trajectories of the spacecraft are such that Voyager-1 will reach Jupiter in March, 1979, as scheduled, four months ahead of Voyager-2, to begin analysis of the planet.

Indian Leader Goes To U.S. for Treatment

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, 64, who is suffering from a lung ailment, left for the United States today for treatment.

He will be treated at the Memorial Hospital and Sloan Kettering Institute in New York. He is expected to stay in the United States for about a month.

Bride-to-Be Invites Trouble When Parents Ask to Be Nameless

HAYS, Kan., Sept. 4 (AP).—A businessman and his wife have sued their daughter for \$10,000 and demanded that their names be removed from her wedding invitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wellert Jr. failed to obtain a court order directing that their daughter Helen, 20, and her future mother-in-law notify guests that the Wellerts' names should not have been included. The Wellerts claim that they "at no time consented to be a party to the marriage ceremony" and did not give permission to include their names on the invitations.

The Wellerts also say that they had instructed that their names be omitted. They said that the invitations implied that they were participating in inviting guests to the wedding. The suit seeks in excess of \$10,000 for alleged mental anguish.

Miss Wellert's fiancé apparently met with her parents' disapproval. The marriage of Miss Wellert and Philip Miller, 24, took place yesterday.

U.S., Canada Reach Basic Pact For Transport of Alaska Gas

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Negotiators for Canada and the United States have reached an agreement in principle on conditions for the construction of a pipeline to carry Alaskan natural gas to the lower 48 U.S. states through Canadian territory, but the final decision rests with President Carter.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Allan MacEachen, the chief Canadian negotiator, announced that the two sides had reached an accord after more than 12 hours of discussions Thursday and Friday. Both emphasized that problems of details remained before final approval by the two governments.

The agreements will go before the Canadian Cabinet this week. Meanwhile, it was announced in Washington that Mr. Carter had asked Congress to wait until Sept. 15 for his decision on whether to accept the Canadian route or an alternate proposal by the El Paso Natural Gas Co.

That route would bring the gas south from Prudhoe Bay, on the North Slope, to Valdez, where it would be liquefied for shipment to California by tanker. Congress had given the President until Sept. 1 to choose a route.

Canadians were expecting a possible solution of the remaining problems to emerge from a meeting between Mr. Carter and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on Wednesday, when the Canadian Prime Minister will be in Washington, along with the heads of Latin American governments, to observe the signing of the Panama Canal treaties.

The U.S. negotiators were reported to have balked at the additional cost for U.S. consumers entailed in the Canadian conditions. Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. MacEachen declined to give details of the compromises reached in the negotiations here.

Mr. MacEachen said that he anticipated criticism in Canada, but that he believed that the arrangement would benefit Canada as well as the United States.

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U-MISSILE—Marines at Camp Lejeune, N.C., test-fire the new TOW anti-air missile. Tube-launched, optically tracked and wire-guided, the missile is designed to be launched from ground tripods, small vehicles and even helicopters.

Pentagon Chief Wants Budget Cuts

U.S. Marines, Brown Clash Over Planes

George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—Marines are in a new fight, this one with Secretary Harold Brown right to a modern

Corps leaders contend air force is the extra needed to combat but slower enemy forces, Warsaw Pact the threat

Brown and his deputies that the corps, which the years has prided in going lean, can go and cheaper when it

outcome of this battle up the future of the Corps, with critics con-

bat, being fought with analyses and counter-

Marine Corps commander, Louis Wilson; Navy

both Marine and Navy Mr. Brown's most wor-

the new generation of V-STOL for vertical

leaders concede that ably will not be jump-

handed in this age of weapons. Instead, they

lane that Marine leaders in counting on most is

on Flight 192,000 les Police

US, Sept. 4 (AP).—U.S. police have launched

they was put in sealed

bank of Greece officials

in Shooting n Francisco

San Francisco, Sept. 4

in Shooting n Francisco

San Francisco, Sept. 4

in Shooting n Francisco

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Improved U.S. 'Smart' Missile Said to Be Hard to Outmaneuver

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—One of the "smart" weapons revolutionizing warfare is a new airplane missile that promises to change aerial dogfighting for all time.

Although the days of white-knuckled pilots dueling in the sky with machine guns have been gone for three wars, until now the supposedly "smart" missiles for dogfighting have had their blind spots.

The pilot armed with today's Sidewinder missile still has to maneuver to get on the enemy plane's tail before firing. If he does that, the missile is supposed to home in on the heat from the other plane's engine and blow up inside it.

Today's Sidewinder cannot be fired at an enemy plane flying directly at a pilot. Life or death still depends largely on which pilot can maneuver best when they are within close range of each other.

The advance in the Sidewinder is a missile that can be fired head-on, from the side of the enemy plane or from the tail position.

Designated the AIM-9L Sidewinder, the missile is now in production and soon will be deployed on Air Force and Navy planes.

The new Sidewinder's heat seekers are much more sensitive than today's versions, Pentagon officials said. The heat from the metal skin of the other aircraft is enough for the new Sidewinder to home in on.

Also, the new missile can outfly any of today's planes, according to military officers in charge of its development. There will be no way for today's fighter plane to escape if the Sidewinder locks onto it, they said.

During the Vietnam War, U.S. pilots managed to foil Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, partly by making steep dives and sharp turns to outmaneuver the pursuing missile.

Because the new Sidewinder is still aimed at any enemy airplane that is in the pilot's sights, the missile homes in only on the heat from it, not the launching aircraft.

UN Delays Puerto Rico Issue

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 4 (AP).—A United Nations committee has decided to wait until next year to consider a Cuban resolution demanding self-determination and independence for Puerto Rico, now a U.S. commonwealth.

The UN Decolonization Committee voted 11-7 on Friday for an Australian motion to postpone action on the resolution. The United States waged an intense behind-the-scenes campaign to get the Cuban resolution side-tracked after it was introduced on Thursday.

The United States insists that the committee has no competence to discuss the future of the Caribbean Island because its 3 million Spanish-speaking people exercised their right of self-determination in a 1967 referendum and continue to do so in regular free elections.

In a letter to the committee, Puerto Rican Gov. Carlos Lomero

Barcelo said that his island is "fully capable" of deciding without UN help whether it eventually will become a U.S. state or an independent nation.

At the Rib Room, steaks come in three sizes. Large, huge, and "I don't believe it."

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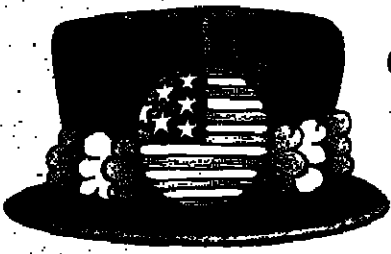
Come and see for yourself. From the first sip of a marionette Rib Room martini to the last morsel of magnificent meat, you'll realise that it is gastronomy on a vastly superior scale.

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METAXA the Greek classic

For Rhodesia, a Way Out

Security—which is to say the control of the armed forces—is the key to the fragile peace negotiations now under way in Rhodesia. It could hardly be otherwise after years of spreading guerrilla warfare. The whites, outnumbered 20 to 1 by black Rhodesians, fear that majority rule would mean pillage and seizures of property. Blacks assume that anything short of majority rule would simply mean continued white dominance. The British government, with the active support of the United States, has now published the outline of an extremely complex peace plan. Nobody can know at this point whether either side of the Rhodesian war will accept it. But the striking thing is that no one, so far, has flatly rejected it.

It is an intellectual challenge of considerable dimensions: how to create a new government strong enough to keep the peace without giving either side total sway over the other. The British solution begins by asking Prime Minister Ian Smith and his government to step down and return the country to the colonial status against which it rebelled 13 years ago. Britain would then appoint a commissioner to run the country for a few months while elections were held under universal suffrage. The country would then become independent as the republic of Zimbabwe, under a constitution that is part of the deal.

There would be a sweeping bill of rights, but laws do not enforce themselves. The question keeps coming back to the nature of the future Zimbabwe national army. The British foreign secretary, David Owen, states that this army would be "based on the liberation forces," although it would also include "acceptable elements" of the present white government's armed forces. "It is self-evident that this army must be loyal to whoever is elected president and whoever forms the new government of Zimbabwe," said Mr. Owen. Loyalty, unfortunately, is hard for outsiders to guarantee.

But for all of its obvious perils, this pro-

posal enjoys one very great advantage: All of the alternatives are far more perilous. Neither side can expect a quick military victory, and both now understand the costs of prolonged fighting. The disarming example of Angola is pushing everyone in the direction of realism. The black forces finally won in Angola, but the various factions of those armies are now at war with each other. The presence of the Cuban contingents there provides a reminder to Africans of the temptation for other powers to fish in troubled waters. Meanwhile, the exodus of the terrified Portuguese has all but destroyed Angola's economy. Last year, for Rhodesia, the United States suggested an international fund to buy out the whites. There is a fund in the present British plan, but it offers the present residents incentives to stay.

This plan is the result of an extraordinary diplomatic exercise by the British and U.S. governments. The American ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, joined Mr. Owen in the long tour through African capitals—explaining, persuading, recruiting support—that finally ended in the Salisbury talks with Prime Minister Smith. Mr. Smith has applied a lot of unflattering adjectives to the plan, but, apparently, he is prepared to consider it a bit further.

If this plan collapses, the result will be bloodshed and desolation on a widening scale. But if it holds up, Zimbabwe's neighbors and a good many other influential countries will share a degree of responsibility for peace and stability there. That is an extraordinary asset for a new nation. It is still far from clear that a peaceful settlement is possible in Rhodesia. But the best hope for it—and perhaps the only hope—lies in the proposal that Mr. Owen and Ambassador Young have carried to Salisbury.

THE WASHINGTON POST

(A former Rhodesian opposition party chairman offers his plan for a settlement: Page 7.)

Apples and Jobs

Farm laborers lead a harsh and uncertain life. The Virginia apple growers say that they cannot recruit enough Americans to handle the harvest and they want to import foreign labor, mainly from Jamaica. The U.S. Labor Department says that the growers want foreign hands only because they are more docile, and it has refused to approve admitting them. Last week a federal judge ordered the department to grant approval, but the department is grumbling and resisting.

When the court's ruling was reported in the newspapers, by an illuminating coincidence a story in the same issues noted the unemployment rate among black youths. It is now at the highest level ever recorded. On the following day the August unemployment figures appeared. The U.S. rate has moved back up to 7.1 per cent of the labor force, with most of the increase among blacks. The rate for black teen-agers last month was 40.4 per cent, compared with 14.7 per cent among whites of the same ages. Yet there are jobs open, as the case of the unpicked apples suggests.

A Labor Department official acknowledged that the imported Jamaicans are "hard, good workers." But he rather defensively argued that unemployed Americans "could be trained into very good workers, too." Trained? To pick apples? Surely training has very little to do with it. Part of the trouble here is geography, and part is what you might call morale. The apples are in the Virginia countryside, but most of the unemployed young people are in the cities. Recruiting city people for orchard work means consigning them to the life of the rural labor camps. For most urban Americans, going to work as casual farm labor constitutes a very long step backward.

It is the paradox of the labor market in a society that makes a cardinal virtue of up-

ward mobility, ambition and advancement. Nobody wants to move back down the ladder, even under the pressure of poverty. When people are forced to do it, they commonly bring with them a burden of resentment that is inimical to the kind of disciplined efficiency that, for example, the Jamaican apple pickers demonstrate.

The case of the apple pickers can be duplicated in most of the industrial countries. Unemployment in northern Europe is now at its highest point in a generation, but there are still plenty of Turks and Algerians working hard at the jobs that Frenchmen and Germans will no longer touch. Perhaps a high unemployment rate will turn out to be a characteristic of a rich country. But it becomes particularly corrosive and divisive when it centers on specific categories of people—in the United States, those who are young and black—who have never had steady work and see very little prospect of finding it.

The Carter administration is currently getting a good deal of criticism for its failure to come up with a broad, comprehensive solution to that kind of unemployment. But there is, in reality, no such thing as a broad, comprehensive solution. The only genuine remedies are going to be partial, local and experimental. It's a highly intricate matter of fitting people and jobs together in their own patterns. Trying to train city people to pick Virginia apples, for example, is not a promising idea. Even the most hopeful of ventures will not always work, and yet there's a responsibility to keep trying. The one thing that the country cannot do with these unemployment rates is to ignore them. That's not an entirely new thought, but neither is it a bad one to repeat on Labor Day.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Booze in Paradise

Drunkness in Russia is now said to be costing that country's economy no less than 10 per cent of its potential production, and both Soviet doctors and economists are agast.

The ideologists must be worried, too. Hard drinking was one of those "bourgeois capitalist" vices that Communism was supposed to eradicate. Yet 60 years after the revolution it seems that millions of Russians can bring themselves to contemplate their "workers' paradise" only through a haze of booze.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1902

NEW YORK—Within three days of the date when, a year ago, the country was shocked by the news of the assassination of President McKinley, word was flashed throughout the United States today that President Roosevelt had met with an accident, which, fortunately, was not attended with serious results. The President was thrown from his carriage in Massachusetts after it collided with a trolley car. He suffered a badly cut lip and chin, but his bodyguard and driver were killed.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1927

LONDON—University women do not marry. Of the thousands who have passed through Oxford in the last seven years only one in 20 has since found a husband. This remarkable state of affairs is revealed in the Oxford Union Year Book, which prints the names of all the women at the university since 1920. The names of the women who have married are distinguished by the little type, Mrs. E.G.R. Taylor of University College said: "Educated women do not marry, because men are not good enough for them and because men are afraid of them."



'The Cloud of Danger' in the U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter went off to Camp David for the Labor Day weekend with some distressing homework, the latest Labor Department figures: There are 6.9 million Americans out of work—7.1 per cent overall; 14.5 for blacks, as high as 5 per cent in the last six months; also, a recommendation by Jack Watson of the White House staff for a new selective attack on the urban problems in nine cities; and various other suggestions about how to handle his meeting with the aggrieved members of the congressional black caucus at the White House on Wednesday.

Also in his reading file: A prediction by his own officials that the growth of economic output would decline from 7 per cent in the first six months of 1977 to 5 per cent in the last six months; also, a recommendation by Jack Watson of the White House staff for a new selective attack on the urban problems in nine cities; and various other suggestions about how to handle his meeting with the aggrieved members of the congressional black caucus at the White House on Wednesday.

There is a brighter side that President Carter can and no doubt will emphasize: The economy has perked up since the '73-'75 recession, and added 6 million new jobs, so that now more than 90 million Americans are employed, forming the largest work force in our history.

Also, the number of Americans living below the government's poverty level has dropped from 22 per cent to 11.5 per cent in the last eight years, but while over 40 per cent of black families now earn \$10,000 a year or more, over 30 per cent of black families are still below the poverty line. The black-out looking in New York and the alarming incidence of crime in the black ghettos underscores these figures.

'Real Problem'

Commissioner Julius Shiskin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said of the latest unemployment figures: "If the present trend persists many more months, I think we'll have a real problem on our hands. . . . Very few times has [there been] this much disparity between white and black unemployment rates."

These figures have startled the Carter administration, but maybe this is not all bad. The President has been so preoccupied with "human rights" abroad that he has neglected the "human rights" at home; he has been so concerned with the Middle East that he has seemed to short-change the Middle West; so diverted by arms control, neutron bombs, cruise missiles, the Panama Canal and being fair to Bert the Free Lancer that he hasn't covered home plate.

Nobody watching a new President trying to grapple with all these devilish problems can in fairness be too dogmatic or critical, but even Jimmy Carter's friends are now saying around here that maybe he has his priorities out of order and that charity and even foreign policy begin at home.

George F. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador and head of the State Department's policy planning staff—one of the most experienced and articulate foreign service officers of the last 40 years—has just written a very wise book, "The Cloud of Danger," which deals with precisely this question of priorities.

"Foreign policy," he insists, "like a great many other things, begins at home. . . . One of the first requirements of clear thinking about our part of the world is the recognition that we cannot be more to others than we are to ourselves—that we cannot be a source of hope and inspiration to others against a background of resigned failure and dejection of life here at home."

Kennan points to our stubborn

refusal to conserve fuel despite the appeals of the President; to the appalling waste practiced by the military-industrial defense establishment; to the disintegration of our cities with their alarming rates of unemployment and crime; to our "declining educational standards"; to the corruption of the press, radio and television, based on commercial advertising, and to "the shameful phenomenon of the wildlife spread of pornography."

Kennan's thesis is, therefore, that we are trying to do too much abroad and doing too little at home. He thinks that there are severe limits on what we may expect to accomplish in the way of influencing the course of world events—that we will be lucky enough if we succeed in protecting the security of our own people as well as those few foreign peoples who are reasonably aware of their own stake in the endurance and prosperity of the United States.

In Kennan's view, this means the reduction of external commitments to the indispensable minimum—by which he means the preservation of the political independence and military security of the Western Hemisphere, of

Western Europe, Japan and—as he says, "with the single reservation that it should not involve the dispatch of American armed forces"—of Israel. Kennan emphasizes—and this is what President Carter is now having to face—that the correction of our own problems at home will necessitate a diversion of both attention and resources from foreign policy to domestic concerns.

In conclusion, he says we must correct ourselves before we worry too much about correcting others. We should, in other words, "approach the problems of foreign policy with a relative humility, bearing in mind that our resources are finite and that we are faced with certain urgent and difficult but limited tasks, the successful accomplishment of which is essential to world security and to our own. . . . That we cannot, for this reason, afford to dissipate our attention, our energies and our resources on those dreams of world betterment, that pursuit of global involvement and authority, and that moralistic posturing, which are so congenial to the American political temperament and to the rhetoric of our public life."

The Riga/Yalta Knot

By Daniel Yergin

PARIS—The uncertain steps in the uncertain Strategic Arms Limitations Talks process should remind us that despite the rise of the "global" economic issues, the Soviet Union continues to pose the single most important problem for American foreign policy—just as it has for more than three decades. And while the current debate over our relations with the Soviet Union may seem to focus on the number and throw-weight of missiles, it is also about more fundamental questions: What kind of state do we face in the Soviet Union? What are its intentions and capabilities?

At the heart of the current vigorous debate are two competing sets of axioms about the Soviet Union and how to deal with it. They give rise to two different "answers." One I have called the "Riga axioms," so named for the city where American diplomats studied Soviet affairs in the 1920s. The other I named the "Yalta axioms," for the site of Franklin D. Roosevelt's effort to establish a post-World War II modus vivendi with the Soviet Union.

According to the Riga axioms, the Soviet Union is a monolithic, world revolutionary state, single-mindedly geared to expansion. Moscow's policies are seen as well thought out, and consciously coordinated. There is little confusion in the Kremlin about goals: "preponderance" and "hegemony."

This view tends to emphasize Soviet strengths and capabilities, rather than difficulties and weaknesses. Thus, the Soviet Union becomes a fundamental and permanent adversary of the United States. For those who hold the Riga view, détente is not merely a fraud, but a danger, a relaxation less of tension than of the American guard—so enabling the Soviet Union to take advantage of our goodwill.

Its Ideology

The Yalta axioms posit the Soviet Union less as a world revolutionary state than as a more conventional imperial power. While obviously possessing vast military strength and hardly lacking in expansionist drives, it

is still a relatively cautious power, concerned with protecting what it has, and with much to gain from stability. Its ideology is more a state rhetoric than a rule book for action, and leadership is motivated not so much by clearly defined objectives as by the need to reconcile many competing interests and demands to cope with great internal problems, to balance risks off against opportunities.

The crucial point is that, according to the Yalta axioms, the Soviet Union is not genetically programmed to move in one course. Rather, its leaders can make choices that move in several different directions. While nothing is certain in dealing with such a power, the United States can provide incentives in both the military and economic spheres that encourage the Russians to make choices that, while in their own interests, are also in ours.

Although the lines of debate have been fairly consistent between these two points of view since the end of World War II, the relative balance has not. The Riga axioms were "victorious" in a vigorous foreign policy debate in the years 1945-1960 (a debate with many similarities to the current one). The Riga axioms went on to become the foundation of American policies and attitudes through much of the cold war. For a few years in the early 1970s, the balance shifted to the Yalta axioms, which underlay the movement toward détente.

A Struggle

With the departure of Henry A. Kissinger's dominating personality, and a new administration, a struggle has again developed between these two competing sets of axioms, with their very different policy prescriptions both for arms control and trade—between those who say relations can be structured only as between two adversaries and declare that "détente is a one-way street" that does not run in our direction, and those who say that relations can be shaped in more useful and constructive ways.

Proceeding on the basis of the Riga axioms superficially appears to afford more security, but does not in the long run. For that

U.S.-Japan Atom Pact Some Questions Persist

By William Beecher

TOKYO—The most important aspect of the agreement last week between the United States and Japan to defer the reprocessing of liquid plutonium into solid form is that it headed off a major crisis between the two countries.

But it is not clear that the agreement is all that meaningful in the Carter administration's drive to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In effect, the United States agreed to allow Japan to open the \$200-million Tokai Mura plant north of Tokyo to reprocess spent uranium fuel from atomic power plants for a period of two years, and to store the resulting liquid plutonium under international safeguard.

The United States initially wanted Japan to substantially modify the facility to produce a blend of plutonium and uranium that could be used in future fast-breeder power plants. The notion was that the blended material couldn't itself be used to make nuclear weapons.

For its part, Japan agreed to delay for at least two years starting construction of a facility to convert the liquid plutonium into solid plutonium reactor fuel.

New Approach

Instead, it agreed to conduct research and to cooperate with the United States and others in trying to discover whether the U.S. proposal to convert plutonium nitrate and uranium oxide into a mix that could be used as fuel was feasible. No one yet knows whether that approach will actually work.

But in an interview, Dr. Ryukichi Imai, head of the engineering department of the Japan Atomic Power Co., was openly skeptical of the efficacy of that approach.

"From a nonproliferation point of view, this doesn't make any sense at all," he said. "What can be blended can be separated as well."

"If what is bothering the United States is a 100-per-cent surety against diversion, then mixing plutonium and uranium doesn't help you," Dr. Imai declared.

Even with international safeguards, he said, there is a normal measurement error of well over 1 per cent. If any government processed 800 tons of plutonium a year and if it wanted to cheat, it could divert eight tons, which would be written off as measurement error.

It takes only about 30 pounds of plutonium to make a bomb. Technical specialists in the diplomatic community here agree that if the Japanese government decided at some point it wanted to surreptitiously divert plutonium, it could probably do so undetected. But they said it was unlikely.

The larger implications of the Tokai Mura agreement are political, and appear to be not insignificant.

First, on the matter of energy policy, Japan is heavily depen-

dent on oil from the Middle East, which could be cut off suddenly as it was during the 1973 oil embargo. Japan thus feels it is no option other than to de-

velop nuclear power plants to build a 50 large nuclear power plants.

For years, the United States encouraged the Japanese to facilities to convert the uranium that comes from power plants into plutonium which "breeds" new plutonium as it generates electricity.

The United States has a long-standing American string or way Japan handles any supplied enriched uranium. When the Carter administration came to office, however, had serious concern about plutonium power reactor proliferation and called for a year worldwide moratorium on such projects. During the term, the international cycle evaluation program try to determine if there is safer and still cost-effective alternative to plutonium breeder reactors.

Japan was told to stop Mura, but this bruised its national pride.

For one thing, West Germany has a similar reprocessing of the same design already ailing. It does not come U.S. constraints. The Japanese felt they were being disrespected.

Secondly, the Japanese are more vulnerable to energy shortages than any other major industrial and recent an effort to hal-

drive to acquire a full nuclear capability.

French Aid

And finally, the Tokai plant was built by a French company with a warranty that would be nullified if Japan had been forced to reprocess the plutonium with Carter administration initial demands. The promise allows them to go with the original process, run the plant for two years, see how well it works, then try to take advantage of the warranty if something goes wrong.

And it meets the basic interest that they not go immediately with plans to a conversion plant to make pure solid-fuel plutonium fuel. Two years before Japan proceeds.

From a political point of view, Japan has suffered a setback. U.S. commitments, defense, these were fueled initial Carter administration to pull ground troops South Korea, and rumors of defense treaty with Japan about to be abrogated in extend formal relations to the Japanese have been assuring words on both recently. The G.I.s will out of Korea more slowly, originally conceived—and a mission of Cyrus Vance to the administration feels no rush in settling the question.

The Tokai Mura dispute flared at a time when it seems were being unusually with the Japanese over rights in waters of Soviet and over four disputed. The Soviets not only have building up their Pacific fleet have been sending war reconnaissance bombers than before to Japan, an warning which the Japanese not missed.

Thus there was very deep here about a crisis in relations between Moscow and Tokyo at the very time began to feel its reliance on defense commitments was important than ever.

Additionally, Japan feel only the United States position to have enough in with Saudi Arabia and other states to try to head off a new war or another oil crisis.

Finally, the United States the single most important for Japanese products, an nationalist sentiment is growing the United States as Japan multiplies its largest trade in history.

For all these reasons, wanted to avoid a confrontation but not at the risk of a permanent part of its future lifetime.

That the Tokai Mura plant seems to have done, no small thing. But it appears to be a nonproliferation pact.

William Beecher is a reporter for the Boston Globe, from this article is reprinted.

SALT Treaty Expires

Hoping Tacit Agreement
Limit Nuclear Arsenals

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (NYT).—The administration is in a tacit understanding with the Soviet Union, rather than formal agreement, to consider limits on strategic nuclear weapons after the treaty expires Oct. 3, according to officials.

The agreement to keep the treaty in force after the deadline, while Washington and Moscow continue to work for a more ambitious limitation pact, would require congressional approval.

It is not clear whether the administration is simply hoping the Soviet Union will accept the limits or whether it is planning to work something out with Congress that will be more effective.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko are now scheduled to confer on arms curbs and other issues in Washington Sept. 22 and 23. The official reason for the postponement was that Mr. Vance was needed at the Washington ceremony for the signing of the new Panama Canal treaties.

For its part, the United States wants the Soviet Union to freeze deployment of its large, land-based intercontinental missiles known as the SS-9, and also to curb production of a bomber known in the West as the Backfire, which Washington believes could be deployed as an intercontinental weapon.

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TRICKLE A TREAT—Four Roman youngsters line up at a street fountain as city officials move ahead with plans to place spigots on all such fountains in an attempt to conserve water, now growing critically short in the Italian capital.

4 Deaths Reported in South Africa

Pneumonia Strain Found Resistant to Drugs

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Germs that are among the leading causes of pneumonia have developed resistance to the main drugs usually used against them, federal health authorities have reported.

The problem has arisen with some strains of bacteria, called pneumococci, the most common cause of bacterial pneumonia in the world. These bacteria are also common causes of meningitis and some other serious diseases.

The CDC, the federal government's main agency for dealing with infectious disease outbreaks, has sent a doctor to South Africa to study the situation. Experts said that there is no way of predicting whether, or how fast, the resistant strains of pneumococci might spread elsewhere.

Since penicillin first came into use during World War II, it has been the main weapon against pneumococci. While some strains of the bacteria have developed some degree of resistance to the drug, this has usually been moderate and alternative drugs have been available.

The bacteria found in South Africa are so solidly resistant to penicillin, according to the report from the CDC, that most patients simply could not be given enough of the drug to kill the germs. Furthermore some of the bacteria are also strongly resistant to tetracycline, streptomycin, chloramphenicol and eight other antibiotics tested against the germs in the laboratory.

If widespread, this kind of drug resistance could make pneumococcal infections more expensive and more difficult to treat. The drugs still effective against the resistant strains of the germ are more costly and usually more hazardous than penicillin.

Leading Cause of Death
In the United States, influenza and pneumonia combined constitute the fifth leading cause of death. In 1975, there were more than 50,000 deaths from pneumonia.

Dr. David Fraser, head of the CDC's special pathogens branch, said authorities in South Africa are making every effort to eradicate the resistant germs, which have not appeared in any other countries.

A cause for concern, Dr. Fraser said, is the fact that pneumococci can live in the human throat without causing symptoms, and that this might make it difficult to find and eradicate all of the drug-resistant types.

The resistant pneumococci were first discovered in Durban, South Africa, according to the CDC's morbidity and mortality weekly report. There were three cases of pneumococcal meningitis among infants, all fatal, and two other pneumococcal infections from which the patients recovered.

Later, germs even more resistant to antibiotics were found in Johannesburg, where one hospital reported 80 patients infected, with one death.

Some hospital staff members and patients were found to harbor the germs without showing obvious signs of infection.

In the United States, a vaccine against the most prevalent types of pneumococcus bacteria has been developed in a program sponsored by the National Insti-

tute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Dr. Robert Austrian of the University of Pennsylvania, chief developer of the vaccine, said that it should be cleared by federal authorities for use within a few months.

Plants Can Be Immune
CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP).—Plants can be made immune to disease, just as people can, a chemical researcher says.

Dr. Joseph Kue of the University of Kentucky said last week that he has discovered the secret of how to immunize plants. His report was written with an associate at the university, Dr. Frank Caruso.

Mr. Kue said that triggering a plant's natural resistance is more efficient and probably safer than using fungicides and pesticides. "That immunization in plants has not been developed before now is puzzling, since it has been the basis of preventive medicine in man for a long time," he added.

Rhodesia Attack Is Feared

Zambians Impose a Blackout, Curfew in Area Near Border

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Lusaka was plunged into darkness last night after the government imposed a curfew and blackout, apparently because of heightened tension with neighboring Rhodesia.

Camouflaged troops patrolled near President Kenneth Kaunda's official residence and an official announcement in the Government Gazette said that the measures had been taken in the interests of security and order.

The operation came only four days after Zambia claimed that its Zambesi border town of Feira had been attacked by Rhodesian jet bombers.

Shortly before the blackout was imposed, traffic jams built up in the city center as residents headed home to beat the curfew.

The curfew is to remain in effect until Tuesday, when it will be reviewed. The measures apply to Lusaka and the towns of Chilanga, Kafue and Livingstone, all close to the Rhodesian border. Mr. Kaunda said last month that he had military intelligence reports that the Rhodesians, whose white minority government he bitterly opposes, planned air strikes into Zambia between Aug. 26 and Sept. 7.

There was no immediate explanation of his decision to impose a curfew. Departures of international flights leaving Zambia have been rescheduled so that they will not conflict with the curfew, a government statement said.

4 Catholics Held in Rhodesia

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—A report alleging that Rhodesian forces tortured black civilians has led to the arrest of four officials of a religious organization, the Catholic Institute for International Relations said today.

A spokesman said that the four were members of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia.

They were identified as the chairman, John Dwyer; the organizing secretary, Brother Arthur Dwyer; the press secretary, Sister Janice McLaughlin; and an executive member, the Rev. Dieter Scholz. All are to be charged in Salisbury tomorrow under Rhodesia's Law and Order and the Official Secrets Acts.

The spokesman said that Sister McLaughlin was still in custody but that the others had been freed on bail.

The institute's report, to be published this week, said that torture by the Rhodesian security forces "continued" to be the rule.

Russians Deny
Visa to Italian
Communist

ROME, Sept. 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has denied a visitor's visa to an Italian Communist scholar, drawing protests from the Italian Communist party and intellectuals here.

The scholar is Vittorio Strada, a professor at Venice University and a specialist in Russian and Soviet literature. He was apparently barred because Moscow suspects him of maintaining or seeking contacts with Soviet dissident writers.

Mr. Strada was scheduled to attend the Moscow International Book Fair with Giulio Einaudi, a publisher. The scholar serves as a consultant on Soviet affairs to the Einaudi publishing house. When the Soviet authorities advised Einaudi that Mr. Strada would not receive a visa, the publisher canceled his trip although his visa had been granted.

Mr. Strada, the scholar who has been a member of the Communist party for more than 30 years, called the Soviet rejection of his request "proof of obtuse bureaucratic arrogance."

Trade Fair Starts
In E. Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The traditional Leipzig autumn trade and industrial fair opened today, the East German news agency ADN reported.

ADN said that 12 developing countries were represented among the 6,400 exhibitors from 49 countries.

In a related development, East German authorities turned back at least 40 West German travelers bound for Leipzig. West German border police said that the Communists in most cases did not specify the reasons for barring the would-be fair visitors.

Hungary Is Dropping
Currency Restriction

BUDAPEST, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Western tourists will be free to travel in Hungary next year without changing fixed amounts of foreign currency, the official MTI news agency has announced.

Tourists are now obliged to change \$8 a day, regardless of their needs. Similar restrictions are made by the other Soviet-bloc countries, except Bulgaria, which abandoned the system in April.

Africa Aide Meets Leader
Ivory Coast in Switzerland

VA, Sept. 4 (UPI).—African Foreign Minister Amara Diallo arrived in Geneva to meet with Ivory Coast President Philippe Houphouët-Boigny.

Mr. Diallo said that his visit was to discuss "matters of common interest," a South African official said.

Both, who arrived after a meeting in Paris, were scheduled to leave for Geneva tonight.

Security reasons the official refused to disclose his visit but reports said that he was to go to Paris as part of a tour promoting peace in Africa.

Houphouët-Boigny, who is as a link between black Africa, is spending the week at his Geneva residence.

This summer, the black met with South African Minister John Vorster.

Aviv, Mr. Diallo said, a call on Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a South African spokesman said.

Declines to Confirm
A spokesman said that a had been in Israel,

Toll in S. Africa Mines
Rises 16, With 21 Missing

JHBURG, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Rescue teams struggling in mines entombed more than 16 feet underground ran today today that slowed and reduced hope that would be found alive, a spokesman said.

Work has slowed down because the rescuers have come against large banks of rock," he said.

He said there was "extremely confined" working space for the rescue teams.

"Work will go on until all the missing miners are accounted for—it could take days to find them," he said.

He said 57 other persons were injured Friday, but not trapped.

A survivor of the cave-in called the ordeal a "living hell." In the darkness of the landslide, he said, he could hear men screaming in agony.

"The horror of those screaming voices haunts me," he said.

He said he was struck in the head by a rock and remembered nothing until regaining consciousness in the dark pit.

"I found myself entombed by heaps of rubble," he said. "I was bleeding from a deep gash in the face. The pain was enough to drive me mad."

Survivors
Ivory Coast mine, a spokesman said the rescue

tiring and had en-

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KUWAIT • TEHRAN AND AROUND THE WORLD.

Education Called a Key Factor

U.S. Poll Shows Few Believe in Energy Crisis

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Too few Americans believe the nation's energy problems are serious enough, and even fewer understand them well enough, to provide the popular mandate necessary for the administration to implement its overall energy program.

This is the overriding conclusion that can be drawn from a New York Times-CBS News poll on energy taken a month ago and released last week.

The results came at a critical point in President Carter's effort to get congressional approval for his national energy plan. The House has already passed almost the entire package of proposals Mr. Carter unveiled in April, with the exception of a rebate for small cars and a standby tax on gasoline. The Senate, the last and biggest hurdle, takes up the package this month.

Tough Fight Predicted
Observers are predicting a tough fight, and the poll seems to mirror this mixed congressional reaction.

At first glance, the results appear to show that the public largely favors most of Mr. Carter's key proposals. But a closer look suggests that the respondents were actually superficially choosing energy options that looked to them as quick, easy and painless solutions. When pressed, they often contradicted themselves with answers that appeared to reflect a more believable opinion.

Moreover, the key parameter of the survey seems to be education: The better informed the respondents, the more likely they were to consider the energy problem serious and the more willing they said they were to adapt as needed.

Most people, however, were skeptical and far fewer among the less educated groups seemed willing to adapt.

Of 1,463 persons interviewed by telephone across the nation, 38 per cent said that they thought the energy problem was real. Thirty-three per cent believed the situation was as bad as Mr. Carter depicted it.

Energy Ranked Second

In a comparison with six other serious problems facing the nation—crime, education, health care, unemployment, the high cost of living and defense—respondents ranked energy second in every instance.

Moreover, they were surprisingly ignorant of some basic energy facts. Despite all the publicity in the last four years on rising oil imports, which currently account for almost half the country's total needs, one-third of those polled thought that the United States produced all the oil it requires, and 19 per cent could

not say. Only 48 per cent knew that the United States must import oil.

Although several well-publicized reports have recently predicted that global demand for oil is likely to exceed available supplies during the 1980s, only 12 per cent of those polled thought the world would run short of oil in less than 15 years.

Only 26 per cent of the respondents lacking high school diplomas believed there was a shortage as against 58 per cent of the college graduates.

Only 26 per cent of those without high school diplomas thought the situation was as bad as the President said, compared with 50 per cent of those with college degrees.

Asked whether they would buy a small, medium, or big car today if they were replacing their present model, 58 per cent of those without high school diplomas opted for a compact. By contrast, college graduates settled for a small car 45 per cent of the time.

As in any such poll, the better-educated respondents also tended to have higher family incomes. Thus, in many cases similar trends could be drawn for affluence as for education.

Examples Cited
The survey strongly suggests, however, that the public's willingness to shift priorities for the sake of energy depends not so much on what they can afford, as on how convinced they are of the need to do so. As examples:

• Asked if they approved of allowing natural gas companies to increase prices to finance more exploration, 59 per cent were against, 34 per cent for, and 7 per cent unsure. But those who thought the shortage was real split on the issue, with 46 per cent approving and 47 per cent disapproving.

• Asked whether energy or the high cost of living was the greater problem, 58 per cent cited living costs and 39 per cent energy. But those who thought the problem real picked energy over living costs more than twice as frequently as the skeptics.

• Asked if they thought it would be fair or unfair to increase gasoline taxes until most people drive less, 66 per cent replied unfair, 26 per cent fair. But among those who believed things were as bad as President Carter said, 39 per cent considered such gasoline taxes fair.

In each of these comparisons, the bias by education was stronger, or at least more consistent, than the bias by income.

It said membership of the EEC had inhibited Britain politically from adopting any general policy on imports of manufactured goods.

Another motion calls for withdrawal from the community unless the British Parliament is given the right to decide on any proposal coming before the Common Market Council of Ministers.

The statement by the party's 28-member national executive did not go that far, but said a Labor government should restore to Parliament the right to decide whether EEC legislation should apply to this country.

This would entail amendment of the Rome treaty which set up the community.

Although the executive contains a higher proportion of anti-marketisers than the Labor government, it did not directly call in question Britain's membership in the community.

This is still a deeply divisive issue within the party, despite the vote in favor of staying in.

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BIGGEST—Designer Th. Gudmundsson sits on what is billed as the world's largest chair at a homes exhibition in Reykjavik, Iceland. The chair is 7.34 meters high and weighs approximately 10 tons.

Trial of 2 Begins in Arizona In Bomb-Slaying of Reporter

By Robert Lindsey

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 4 (NYT).—More than 14 months after a car bomb killed Don Bolles, a reporter for the Arizona Republic, a wealthy land developer and a down-on-his-luck plumber went on trial last week for his murder.

But as the trial opened, it was dominated by the name of a man who was not there—Kemper Marley, an Arizona pioneer and one of the state's richest ranchers and businessmen.

In his opening statement Friday, William Schafer 30, the chief prosecutor, accused Max Dunlap, a 49-year-old millionaire developer, of contracting to kill not only Mr. Bolles but also Bruce Babbitt, the Arizona attorney general, and Al Lisanets, a former public relations man for Mr. Marley.

Paul Smith, the Boston criminal lawyer who is defending Mr. Dunlap, maintained in his opening statement that his client had nothing to do with the murder and that it had been ordered by Neal Roberts, a Phoenix lawyer in conjunction with the Empire Corp., a sports conglomerate in Buffalo, N.Y., that has long been accused of having organized crime connections.

Flee-Bargaining Pact
Mr. Dunlap's co-defendant, James Robinson, a financially troubled 54-year-old plumber, is accused of committing the murder with John Adamson, a 33-year-old racing dog owner, who pleaded guilty in January to second-degree murder charges in a plea-bargaining agreement. Adamson, in exchange for acceptance of a 20-year sentence instead of life imprisonment, agreed to testify as a prosecution witness in the trial.

Mr. Dunlap was raised as a foster son by Mr. Marley. An attorney for the 73-year-old Mr. Marley has denied any participation in the murder. Despite Mr. Schafer's comments, no charges have been filed against Mr. Marley. Prosecution sources have said they have sufficient corroborative evidence to bring charges against him.

Mr. Smith, noting that Mr. Bolles had shouted "Adamson" and "Empire" as he lay dying, said the state's version of the facts was a "fantasy." He also said he would attempt to show that Empire had a motive to eliminate the reporter, who had written about its dog-racing operations in Arizona, and that it had done so in agreement with Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts has denied any involvement in the murder.

In outlining his case, Mr. Schafer alleged that the reporter's murder was a result of a conspiracy that began in late 1975 with a plot to kill Mr. Bolles, Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Lisanets.

"One common thread bound all of these people," Mr. Schafer said. "They had all threatened the security of one man—Kemper Marley." Mr. Babbitt, he said, had filed suit against Arizona's liquor wholesalers to end price-fixing. The man had extensive interests in the liquor industry, that's Marley Marley," Mr. Schafer said.

After Gov. Paul F. Bryant appointed Mr. Marley to a seat in the state racing commission in the spring of last year, Mr. Schafer continued, Mr. Bolles wrote articles recalling Mr. Marley's troubles with the law in the past, and Mr. Lisanets testified against him at a legislative hearing. Mr. Marley quit the post shortly after his appointment because of the negative publicity.

Panama Assails Turkish Side in Cyprus Dispute
UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Panama denounced Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots in the United Nations last week, charging that the Turkish side was attempting to colonize part of the town of Famagusta in the Mediterranean island.

Ambassador Jorge Clemencia Lopez said that the Turkish claim that the activities in Famagusta were internal matters "did not hold water" because the council and the General Assembly have ruled that the so-called Turkish federated state of Cyprus is illegal.

Canada and Venezuela, the two other speakers on the third day of the Cyprus-requested council debate, also cautioned that the parties concerned should act with "the utmost restraint" to refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects for a peaceful settlement.

Turkey Refuses Recognition
ANKARA, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Turkey will not recognize the new Greek-Cypriot leader Spyros Kyprianou as President of Cyprus, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said last week.

Hasan Uner said that the Turkish government will not recognize Mr. Kyprianou, who succeeded the late Archbishop Makarios because he cannot represent the Turkish-Cypriot community. Mr. Kyprianou was formally installed yesterday.

Kenya Bans Flights
NAIROBI, Sept. 4 (AP).—Kenya announced last week that all flights between Kenya and Tanzania would be banned as of Nov. 1 in apparent retaliation for Tanzania's closing of the border between the two countries in February.

Eric V. B. Britter
NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Eric V. B. Britter, 71, who served for 14 years as a New York correspondent for the Times of London before his retirement in 1968, died Friday in St. George's, Grenada, after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Britter was born in California. He was educated in India and England, and graduated from the London School of Economics.

Before World War II, he worked for the Statesman of India and the Times of India. When war broke out, he joined the British Army and was sent to Africa.

Mr. Britter was a London Times correspondent in Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Japan, Korea and finally New York.

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Believed to Allude to Gandhi

Remake of Confiscated Film Likely to Be Sellout in India

By Sharon Rosenhouse

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.—Only a handful of Indians has seen India's most talked-about movie. They saw it before it was confiscated and allegedly burned by the government of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

It was apparently the first time in India, which has the world's largest film industry, that a movie was destroyed for political reasons.

Sanjay Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi's son, and Y. C. Shukla, former minister of information and broadcasting in the Gandhi government, are charged with criminal conspiracy in connection with the film's alleged destruction.

Their involvement, according to industry sources, practically guarantees that the remake of the film, "Kissa Kura Ka"—"The Story of Power"—will be a box-office sellout.

The source added that the movie, which is being filmed in India and abroad, could easily make \$1 million. The original film cost about \$100,000 and is still not fully paid for.

Bleeding
Amrit Nabata, 48, who wrote, directed and produced the film, said that the controversy is a bleeding in disguise.

He added that a Bombay producer is going to make a movie about what happened to Mr. Nabata's movie.

Mr. Nabata, a member of Parliament, said that he completed the movie more than a year before India's national emergency was imposed in June, 1975. That was before anyone thought that Sanjay Gandhi would rise to prominence and power.

Mr. Nabata insisted that none of the film's characters was patterned after an actual person, but he admitted approving when a visitor listed the similarities.

The main character clearly resembles Sanjay Gandhi. The character is picked off the street by a wife female politician, not unlike Mrs. Gandhi, and set up to run for president. She considers her candidate to be ideal because he is a moron.

Party Symbol
The candidate's party symbol is a small car of the kind that young Mr. Gandhi was licensed to produce but never did. He is elected unopposed when the other candidates are tricked or bought off.

Adored by the masses, the president is something of a robot who goes into action only after taking a "pill of revolution" or a "tonic of order."

But, Nabata, he is foolish and corrupt, a master of slogans not unlike some of those that were

5 Are Arrested In White House Nuclear Protest
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Four men and a woman were arrested from a tourist line and handcuffed themselves to the inside of the White House fence, in a protest against nuclear weapons.

Executive Protection Service officers arrested the five demonstrators Friday while they were locked to the Pennsylvania Avenue fence. Secret Service agents used wire cutters to free them about 20 minutes later.

Seized at Pentagon
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Eight anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested Friday for throwing debris and a substance that appeared to be animal blood on the Pentagon's shopping concourse.

The concourse is the public part of the Pentagon and no passes are required to enter it.

Sri Lanka Expels 2 Soviet Visitors
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Sept. 4 (AP).—Sri Lanka has ordered two visiting Soviet trade union representatives to leave the country on the first flight to Moscow, the Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday.

The order followed reports in the government-controlled press which suggested that the Soviet Union may be behind last month's racial violence.

The reports said that the two Russians had met several members of the Tamil United Liberation Front in Colombo and Jaffna and addressed meetings in Jaffna. The TULF seeks an independent state in north Sri Lanka.

Rightists Attacked
MUNICH, Sept. 4 (AP).—Bavarian police said the offices of the extreme rightist National Democratic party were broken into yesterday and two of its garages set on fire.

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Sanjay Gandhi

popular during the emergency period, and surrounded by actors similar to the person surrounded Mrs. Gandhi at

Mr. Nabata said with pride a former member of Gandhi's Cabinet told him his movie was "prophetic."

He said, "I was told by one in the former government we allow your film to be the country does not need prakash Narayan."

In April, 1975, when Mr. Nabata submitted his movie to the emergency's censor, Mr. X was leading a movement to Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.

Mr. Nabata was once a Mrs. Gandhi and was a member of Congress party. If she had five years ago at a with the former prime in He quoted her as saying Nabata, what is right or in politics?

"Now that," he said, "is a huge shock in this land a consequence, Mr. Nabata he revived a film project unscrupulous politicians as they lead to total catastrophe."

© Los Angeles Times

Lebanon Seizes Ailing Hijack Freed by Kuwait
BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (UPI).—A wheelchair-bound airplane hijacker, released from Kuwait five days ago, was freed last week, when he was released from police.

The 28-year-old war commander, a Lebanese liner last June and forced to fly to Kuwait, demanding million ransom for 112 passengers.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg				Net			
(Continued from Page 9)				100s High Low Last Chg			
Hawke	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Hawthorn	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg				Net			
100s High Low Last Chg				100s High Low Last Chg			
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Kerst	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg				Net			
100s High Low Last Chg				100s High Low Last Chg			
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Paccor	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg				Net			
100s High Low Last Chg				100s High Low Last Chg			
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Stew	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.			
U.S. \$			
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28
American	1.28	1.28	1.28

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Niederlandsche Middenstandsbank NV

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Agent:

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International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues.)

DM BONDS			
(Average Prices)			
Australia 1977	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1978	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1979	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1980	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1981	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1982	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1983	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1984	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1985	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Australia 1986	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

Treasury Bill

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SPORTS

European industry must blame itself for not gaining footholds in Japan, he said. "Europeans have not been making sufficient efforts in trying to find out which goods could be absorbed by Japanese markets," he said.

HAMBURG, West Germany, Sept. 4 (UPI) —Kazuo Iwama, chief of Japan's Sony Corp., said in an interview published today that efficient production is the prime factor for the success of Japanese products in world markets.

"Japanese enterprises are making greater efforts and are more successful than abroad in reducing production and cutting costs," Mr. Iwama told the magazine *Der Spiegel*.

"For Japanese enterprises, the principle of free world trade is the most significant one. Even if trade barriers should be raised further, we Japanese must try to abide by this principle," he said.

Mr. Iwama denied suggestions that Japanese currency, which some international monetary experts consider undervalued, has played a leading part in Japanese successes in world markets.

"I am not sure whether exports are flourishing because of a undervalued yen, or whether higher exports have brought the yen under upward revaluation pressure," he said.

European industry must blame itself for not gaining footholds in Japan, he said. "Europeans have not been making sufficient efforts in trying to find out which goods could be absorbed by Japanese markets," he said.

[illegible]

Option	Close	Option	Close		
N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.		
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	35 4/5	54 1/2	8 38 1/2	Weyerh
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	40 16 3/4	53 5/8	44	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	45 13 3/4	54 1/2	21 1/2	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	50 12 1/2	54 1/2	16 1/2	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	55 11 1/2	54 1/2	11 1/2	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	60 10 1/2	54 1/2	6 1/2	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	65 9 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	70 8 1/2	54 1/2	1/2	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	75 7 1/2	54 1/2	1/4	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	80 6 1/2	54 1/2	1/8	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	85 5 1/2	54 1/2	1/16	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	90 4 1/2	54 1/2	1/32	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	95 3 1/2	54 1/2	1/64	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	100 2 1/2	54 1/2	1/128	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	105 1 1/2	54 1/2	1/256	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	110 3/4	54 1/2	1/512	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	115 1/2	54 1/2	1/1024	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	120 1/4	54 1/2	1/2048	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	125 1/8	54 1/2	1/4096	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	130 1/16	54 1/2	1/8192	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	135 1/32	54 1/2	1/16384	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	140 1/64	54 1/2	1/32768	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	145 1/128	54 1/2	1/65536	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	150 1/256	54 1/2	1/131072	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	155 1/512	54 1/2	1/262144	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	160 1/1024	54 1/2	1/524288	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	165 1/2048	54 1/2	1/1048576	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	170 1/4096	54 1/2	1/2097152	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	175 1/8192	54 1/2	1/4194304	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	180 1/16384	54 1/2	1/8388608	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	185 1/32768	54 1/2	1/16777216	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	190 1/65536	54 1/2	1/33554432	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	195 1/131072	54 1/2	1/67108864	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	200 1/262144	54 1/2	1/134217728	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	205 1/524288	54 1/2	1/268435456	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	210 1/1048576	54 1/2	1/536870912	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	215 1/2097152	54 1/2	1/1073741824	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	220 1/4194304	54 1/2	1/2147483648	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	225 1/8388608	54 1/2	1/4294967296	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	230 1/16777216	54 1/2	1/8589934592	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	235 1/33554432	54 1/2	1/17179869184	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	240 1/67108864	54 1/2	1/34359738368	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	245 1/134217728	54 1/2	1/68719476736	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	250 1/268435456	54 1/2	1/137438953472	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	255 1/536870912	54 1/2	1/274877906944	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	260 1/1073741824	54 1/2	1/549755813888	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	265 1/2147483648	54 1/2	1/1099511627776	28 3/4
4% 47 1/4	Hou OM	270 1/4294967			

From Wire Dispatches

MIAMI, Sept. 4.—Backup quarterback Bobby Scott's passing set up touchdown burst of six and eight yards for the team's flanker as the New Orleans Saints posted a 17-10 exhibition victory over the Dolphins yesterday.

Scott, subbing for injured starter Archie Manning, completed 15 of 21 passes for 219 yards.

Bengals 26, Vikings 7

At Cincinnati, defensive backs Jerry Anderson and Marvin Cobb returned interceptions for touchdowns to trigger the Bengals to a 26-7 preseason triumph over the Minnesota Vikings.

Colts 21, Lions 16
At Baltimore, Bert Jones, held to 38 yards passing in the first half, directed two third-quarter scoring drives and led the Colts to a 31-10 defeat of the Detroit Lions.

Broncos 27, Seahawks 10
At Seattle, Craig Morton engineered two long scoring drives and Rob Lytle, a rookie running back, scored on a 3-yard run as the Denver Broncos defeated the Seahawks, 27-10.

Cardinals 23, Bears 14
At St. Louis, Jim Hart and Mike Harris teamed for a 85-yard touchdown pass play late in the third quarter to lead the Cardinals to a 23-14 victory over the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—Neither snow nor rain nor heat will sway the Washington Redskins from the swift completion of their upcoming test-winning football games this fall if television weatherman Gordon Barnes has his way.

Barnes has approached the Redskins about emscribing to his forecasting service for the 14-game regular season at a cost "under \$2,000." Barnes will also throw in the playoffs and Super Bowl gratis if the Redskins make it that far.

Coach George Allen would get a detailed, long-range weather forecast for the games of the Redskins in the Redskins schedule as well as the Washington forecast for home games. That would be updated every week, and "he'd have access to all my information seven days a week," Barnes said. He said Allen has shown some interest in the offer.

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